ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 4. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1856. WHOLE NO. 358.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

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☞ From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 10, 1856.

The Ball Rolling.

Sixty three members of the Know Nothing party, all citizens of Columbus, Ga., have come out over their proper signatures and declared their intention to support Buchanan and Breckenridge, the Democratic candidates. Their letter concludes as follows:

"Although we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, ability and integrity of Millard Fillmore, we consider it unwise and impolitic for the South to run him for the Presidency in the present contest, for by giving him the electoral vote of two or three southern States, we might throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the same power which elected a Black Republican Speaker, would insure the election of a Black Republican President, a result alike destructive of the Union and the constitutional government bequeathed by our ancestors.

"We consider that the Democratic party recently, at Cincinnati, in Convention assembled, boldly, fairly and honestly placed itself in battle array, and tendered this paramount issue to our enemies and the world. And in view of these facts, and because of the before mentioned considerations, we feel it our duty, as southern men, to support its nominees, and on *this issue* with it conquer or with it fall."

The New York Herald.

This venal press thus throws out the idea of an Union of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings:

"More Folly.—All around we hear of ratification meetings of the Republicans, and rejoicing, fireworks, &c., in honor of Fremont. In the course of the next month it looks as though a hundred thousand dollars would be spent in gunpowder and flummery. All this is mere folly and nonsense. As things look now, Mr. Buchanan will walk over the course. If the Republicans and Americans can be awakened to a sense of their forlorn condition and ridiculous chances, let them unite for a grand movement, otherwise the game is lost, and the less powder they burn, and the less noise they make, the better will it be."

Ordered to Kansas.—Gen. Persifer Smith, according to a telegraphic report from Washington, has been appointed to the command of the United States troops in Kansas. It is further stated that in a personal interview with the President on Saturday, he received orders to proceed immediately to that Territory, and was clothed with full power to put down all disorder, to restore the supremacy of the laws, and to secure to every citizen the fullest rights and protection of life and property.

☞ Henry Davis, jr., a respectable man of Bullock County, Georgia, was bitten on the leg by a large rattlesnake. He tied his suspenders around his wounded limbs, killed the snake, and endeavored to walk home, but was compelled to lie down by the way, and in a few hours died of the horrible poison.

The grain crops in Kentucky, says the Louisville Courier, have been almost hopelessly ruined by the fly. Drought is prevailing there also. The fruit crop will also be a failure.

We clip the following from the Louisville *Courier*, an influential Old Line Whig paper: "The one thousand dollar bet, offered in the *Courier* a few days since, that Kentucky would vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge in November next, has not yet been taken. We now have still further inducements to offer. We will pay fifty dollars in gold to the person who will accept the proposition and put up the money, or the same amount to any one who will bring such a customer to this office. Here's a glorious chance for sanguine Know Nothings to invest.'

The Nationality of Democracy.—It was truthfully, if maliciously, uttered by a free-soil know-nothing paper at Cincinnati, the morning after the adoption of the platform, "*that in regard to the nationality of slavery extension the democracy of South Carolina and Alabama, and Massachusetts and Ohio, are a unit like twin cherries on a stem.*"

Mr. Buchanan's Letter of Acceptance.

We publish below the letter of the committee appointed to notify Mr. Buchanan of his nomination to the presidency, and Mr. Buchanan's reply. The letter of Mr. Buchanan is characterized by all the directness, clearness, and frankness which have ever distinguished him as a statesman. He leaves nothing to inference or implication as to his position, but adopts and endorses fully and heartily the platform of principles on which he was nominated. In the event of his election, he stands pledged to make those principles the rule of his administrative policy and action. With such guarantees for the faithful maintenance of democratic doctrines as we have in his endorsement of the platform, and in his long public career, in which he has proved true to every promise, and in his unexceptionable private life, in which strict integrity and exemplary virtue have been conspicuous, the democratic party enter upon the canvass with entire confidence of success and of a glorious future for the party and the country.

Wheatland, (near Lancaster,)
June 16, 1856.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed me worthy of this, the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed.—Now that it has been offered by the democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust that in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall, therefore, confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

And, in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty.—No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the constitution; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation of the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and, judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

The Nebraska-Kansas act does not more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that, after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good for any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties, and restore the peace, friendship, and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time among the different members of the confederacy? Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the federal government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest, and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication, it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever-changing relations with foreign powers. The federal government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the executive chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy, as well as our most imperative duty; but, at the same time, I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore His continued blessing upon our country, and that He may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful while enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. B. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, John L. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Preston, J. Randolph Tucker, and Horatio Seymour, Committee, &c.

Fifty Dollars Reward by a Mechanic.

To the Editor of the Constitutionalist.

I authorize you to offer a reward of fifty dollars for the proof that James Buchanan said, in a speech in the United States Senate in 1838, as stated in some of the newspapers, that he "*considered ten cents a day was enough for a laboring man.*"

It is the general belief with the Know Nothings that mechanics have no sense. I have found no one that could make good this statement about "old Buck," so I thought I would offer a reward for the desired information, that those who have got so much more sense than the mechanics, can turn their knowledge to some profit.

A Mechanic.

Augusta, Ga., June 20, 1856.

☞ The editor of this paper will give fifty dollars more.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Breckinridge at Home.

The Louisville Democrat says:

"We understand that the excitement in Lexington upon the reception of the news of the nomination of Hon. John C. Breckinridge for the vice presidency was tremendous beyond the powers of description. The nomination of Buchanan had just created the wildest enthusiasm; but when it was known that Kentuck's favorite son had been placed on the ticket the whole population seemed mad with joy. This feeling will not be confined to the home of Mr. Breckinridge. As the news spreads out over the rural districts, one universal shout will go up from the valleys to the hill-tops, and from the hill-tops to the valleys again. We venture the prediction that one hundred know-nothing councils of this State will be disbanded before the first of July next."

Why is a bad pastor like a sign-post? He shows the way, but does not walk in it himself.

Dying Out.

Every day (says the Philadelphia Argus) makes it clear that know-nothingism is on its last legs. In the south it can make but a feeble stand, and the ragged, shapeless mass of northern know-nothingism is falling to pieces and sloughing off into avowed black republicanism. Thus it is stated that the "Fillmore National American Club" of New York city have unanimously resolved to support Fremont. The bolters' convention, representing doubtless the majority of northern know-nothings, have nominated Fremont, and are now the second-fiddle allies of Seward, Greeley, and Giddings.

"Sam's career was very noisy, but brief indeed. It was.

"full of sound and fury
Signifying nothing!"

☞ Mr. Buchanan is by trade a Printer, the first one of the Craft who has been nominated for the highest office in the gift of the people, although many of them have become famous in other ways.

☞ Crops in South Carolina are generally reported good. The Edgefield Informer says: Our crops are growing so fast that the growth is almost perceptible. As far as we can learn, wheat is very fine, oats splendid, while corn and cotton promise all that the farmer's heart could wish. From the present prospect we shall have need of a Joseph in Egypt this year.

☞ The New York *Herald* thus classifies the several Presidential tickets in the field.

FOR PRESIDENT.	FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Democratic.	
James Buchanan, Pa.	J. C. Breckinridge, Ky.
Republican.	
J. C. Fremont, S. C.	W. L. Dayton, N. J.
Know Nothing.	
Milliard Fillmore, N. Y.	A. J. Donelson, Tenn.
Know Nothing Bolters.	
N. P. Banks, Jr., Mass.	Wm. F. Johnson, Pa.
Know Nothing Sub-Bolters.	
R. F. Stockton, N. J.	Kenneth Rayner, N. C.
Abolition.	
Gerrit Smith, N. Y.	S. McFarland, Pa.

Death of Josiah Kilgore, Esq.

This gentleman died, at his residence, in this District, on Sunday last, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was well known throughout the District and State, as an intelligent, enterprising and honest man. No one in Greenville enjoyed a larger share of the confidence of his fellow citizens. In his early life, he filled the office of Surveyor General of the State—more recently, he represented his District, for four years, in the State Legislature, and, during many years past, he acted as one of the Magistrates of this District. His public duties were all efficiently and faithfully discharged. He was one of the earliest and most liberal supporters of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad; and, from the organization of the Company, until prevented by failing health, he was one of its Directors.

In private life, he was esteemed for his moral and upright deportment, and for his kind and courteous bearing.

His death was the result of paralysis, under which he had labored for several years past.—*Greenville (S. C.) Patriot.*

FOR THE NEWS.

Masonic Celebration.

According to previous arrangement, the fraternity of Blackmer Lodge, No. 162, A. Y. M., assembled at their Lodge Room on the 24th of June, being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, where they were joined by quite a number of brethren from Mount Hermon Lodge, and others. At 11 o'clock the procession was formed, and marched directly to the church, where, together with a number of citizens and many of Columbia's fairest daughters, we listened to a beautiful and chaste address by our accomplished and worthy brother, J. B. Rankin, of Mt. Hermon Lodge.

After the address the procession was again formed and marched to the House of Rev. M. M. Weaver, about half a mile distant, for the purpose of partaking of a dinner prepared by him, at the order of the Lodge. And here the writer must utterly fail to do justice to the subject, but those who saw him, and those only, can tell his just appreciation of the rich viands under which the table groaned. Here, again, we were greeted by the radiant smiles of the fair sex. May heaven's blessings rest upon them. After dinner the fraternity marched back to the Lodge Room, whence all departed for their respective homes, feeling the better for having met together in friendship, dwelt in unity, and parted in love. So may we ever meet, act and part.

A Sure Remedy for a Felon.—It is said by somebody, who pretends to know all about it, that the following is a sure remedy for a felon:

"Take a pint of common soft soap, and stir in air-slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a 'leather thimble,' fill it with this composition, and insert the finger therein. Change this composition once in twenty minutes, and a cure is certain."

We happen to know that the above is a sure remedy, and recommend it to any who may be troubled with that disagreeable ailment.—*Buffalo Adv.*

Dr. Whitfield was accused of rambling in his discourses by one of his hearers, to which he replied, "If you will wander to the devil, I must ramble after you."

My Mother's Song—"Sweet Home."

How oft we hear those simple words!
We hear them breathed in song,
When music bursts from happy hearts
That still to joy belong!
When rosy beams of daylight dawn,
Or when the shadows fall,
We hear the gladsome echoes tell
"Sweet Home" hath charms for all!

Those simple words! That plaintive air!
My mother sang the strain
In days long past, in happy days
That may not come again!
She sang it by the household hearth,
Our father sitting by,
And smiles were playing on his lips,
But tear-drops filled his eye!

"On earth there is no place like home,"
She taught my lips to say,
But all that made our home so dear
Long since hath passed away!
We hear no more her gentle voice
At morning or at even;
She has an angel's golden harp!
Her song is heard in Heaven!

I hear it sung by others now,
And o'er my soul the while
Steal memories sadly sweet that bring
A tear-drop and a smile!
And oh! 'tis sweet e'en now to hear
Those thrilling murmurs fall,
"Home, sweet home!" 'Tis not of earth!
Heaven hath a home for all!

Hon. T. L. Clingman.

By the last mail, we received a circular from Mr. Clingman, addressed to his constituents, in which in a few words, he effectually exposes the hypocricy or ignorance of Edwin G. Reid. We shall publish Mr. C's letter next week; and we respectfully ask every intelligent voter in the country to peruse it carefully. It clearly exposes the humbugging game that is now attempted to be played off upon the South, by the Black Republicans, through the instrumentality of the Southern Know Nothings, headed by Millard Fillmore.

Whatever men in the South may think of Fillmore, no true southern patriot can permit himself to be shoved about upon the political chess-board as a Fillmore man, when he must know, as Mr. Clingman clearly proves, that he is only used as one of the duped tools of the Black Republicans.

Mr. Clingman, in comparing Fillmore's with Gen. Pierce's administration, clearly shows that while the former had out and out abolitionists in his cabinet, and readily appointed free-soilers to office without requiring any renunciation, the latter never, in a single instance, appointed a free-soiler or abolitionist who had not renounced his heresies; and that, instead of such arrant freesoilers as Corwin and Hall, cherished by Fillmore, Gen. Pierce had none but true constitutional patriots in his cabinet.

Without intending to reflect upon persons now in the grave, Mr. Clingman, in proving that the whole northern whig party had become abolitionized, mentions the fact that even Webster complained that Davy Wilmot had "stolen his thunder," which seems to be a habit of political as well as literary vermin.

Mr. Clingman shows that the real contest is between the national Democracy led by Mr. Buchanan on one side and the Black Republicans headed by Col. Fremont, a traitor to the land of his birth, on the other.

Let every true southern patriot read the letter, which we shall publish next week; and then vote as his conscience directs, which will most certainly be for Buchanan and Breckenridge.—*Cleaveland Times.*

The Ungrateful Son.

"The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall pluck it out."—Proverbs, xxx, 17.

This is a terrible denunciation against ingratitude to parents, and even to the present day is sometimes virtually fulfilled.

The following incident was related by the Rev. R. Weiser:

Some years ago an Irish gentleman, who was an extensive contractor on the public works, was reduced to poverty by the profligacy and dishonesty of an ungrateful son.—The old man lost his wife, and to add to his calamity, his health failed, and to fill his cup of sorrow, he lost his sight. Thus, poor, friendless, blind and forsaken, he found an asylum in the Franklin County Alms House, Pennsylvania.

While an inmate of this refuge for the afflicted, his wicked and ungrateful son travelled that way; he was informed of his father's situation, and that his parent wished to see him; and although he passed within two hundred yards of the alms house, he refused to stop and see his kind father he had ruined. Now mark the result.

The very day he passed the alms house on his way to Gettysburg, in an open carriage, he was overtaken by a storm, and took a severe cold, that resulted in the destruction of his eyes. He lay at Gettysburg in a critical situation until his funds were exhausted, and those who had him in charge took him to the Franklin County Alms House.

The very day he was brought in, his father, having died the day before, was carried out. He was put in the same room, occupied the same bed, and in a short time followed his neglected and broken hearted father to the judgment seat of Christ. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of an angry God.

An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is reported. A young man presented a pistol at her, but was immediately disarmed.

Dobbs says he has heard this winter a great deal about the detention of the mails, but nothing about the detention of the *females*.

The Entombment of Miners in Ohio.

With the recent entombment of four miners at Blue Rock, near Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, by the falling of the coal bank in which they were working, our readers are already familiar. Their confinement in that dreary tomb continued for fourteen days and thirteen hours, with only food which was intended for a dinner for two men, and with drinking nothing except water impregnated with copperas. Robert H. Gillmore, Esq., Editor of the Zanesville *Gazette*, has issued in book form a very interesting narrative of the thrilling affair from the outset to the rescue. We make a few extracts from it:

One of the miners, who heard the bank grooving and breaking, attempted to make his escape, but he became completely lost, and knew not where to go. The falling mass had crowded him up against a pillar. His right arm was caught and held tightly against it. He sought to get it free, pulling until it almost left the socket, but it would not come. He wrenched it again, but it seemed immovable. In his despair he threw all his strength into one effort more. He was free. In the sudden movement, his left hand struck a car. He knew it must be upon the track. Blind, bleeding, and stunned, fighting his way through the falling mine, he at last stood upon the platform. A gash six inches long was cut in his back, and another on his head, and his shoulders were bruised all over.—When he reached us he was all a gore of blood.

The greatest excitement prevailed during the excavations, and upwards of one thousand people were frequently on the ground.

The workmen have burrowed through about four hundred feet of earth and rock.—The men were rescued at a point seven hundred feet distant from the mine.

Poor fellows! No sons of Ethiopia ever wore blacker faces. How pinched and starved they look! How wild and prominent are their great white eyes! As you look upon them you can see but little else. But what are those waite furrows down their cheeks? Tears!

One of the entombed men, Gatewood, gives an extended account of their emotions and occupations during the fourteen days they spent under the earth. He says, speaking of the time when they were first buried:

We found we were completely shut in.—We at once saw there was no escape. We gave up all hope. Pearson spoke first and said, "Boys, let us go back and make our bed whereon to die." We went into some of the other miners' rooms, where we found shovels which had been used by them; then going to the head of the entry, in a small room, we shovelled together a quantity of dry loose dirt for our bed. The room which we had chosen, like the other parts of the mine, was only four feet high. To stand up straight in it was of course impossible. Miners, when at work, always sit down or kneel.

In our search we had found two dinners which had been left by the hands. We carried them to our bed, where we sat down and all took a piece. We thought we might as well eat all we wanted at once, but after we got through there was about half of it left.

All the unfortunate men complained of being very cold, and said they never suffered as much from that cause in the coldest winter they ever experienced. After they had been in the mines a few hours their lamps went out.

They kept burning more and more faintly. We trimmed them and kept lifting up the wick, but it was all of no avail. They at last went out and left us in total darkness.—There was not the least glimmer of light left for our eyes. No midnight was ever so dark. Gatewood says he placed his hand before his eyes in the hope that he might be able to see it, but it was impossible to discover anything in the slightest degree.

At first the pangs of hunger were terrible to bear, but the gnawings became less and less frequent, and delirium came on, accompanied by singular hallucinations. The following account is much like that of some of the other sufferers:

I also saw splendid dinners standing beside me. I seemed to recollect all the good meals I had ever eaten. Once I seemed to be at home sitting at the table, in front of my mother, in the position I always occupied.—She passed me the bread, I thought. I took it, brought it to my lids, and was aroused to find that I had filled my mouth with bits of coal and dust. At another time I thought my father came into the bank, bearing in his hand a plate containing several pieces of freshly baked short cake. I could see the yellow butter running melted down the edge of it. Father said to me, "James, are you starving?" and, having handed me the bread, turned round and passed out again without another word. I took the bread and brought it to my mouth, but was again awakened to find myself biting one side of my hand. At another time I heard Edgell eating something, and having asked him what it was, discovered that he was munching coal.

We did not make use of the oil as food.—Edgell says that after they had been in about a week or thereabouts he took one swallow of it. He found it very pleasant, resembling chicken gravy as much as anything else he can think of. He did not taste it afterward, nor did he tell the other boys, but threw the can into one of the empty rooms. He says, "I thought that death was certain at all events, and using the oil would only have prolonged our sufferings. I did not wish to be the last to die."

We had been entombed in the mountain fourteen days and thirteen hours. When we went in there was not a bud upon the trees; the morning after we were rescued we looked from our window and beheld the forest clothed in green. We never before knew what a beautiful earth it was.

Why is the Alphabet like the Mail? Because it is full of letters.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 10, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

DAVID COLEMAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

MARCUS ERWIN.

FOR SHERIFF:

G. W. HAMPTON.

Sheep Thieves!

The Know-Nothing press and orators are very busily engaged about this time in trying to make it appear that Mr. Buchanan said some hard things against democracy, forty years ago. And Mr. Vance, the K. N. candidate for the Senate, said in his speech at this place two weeks ago, that Mr. Clingman once indulged in hard sayings against some of the democratic leaders. The object these gentlemen have in view is to attempt to arouse prejudice in the minds of old democrats against Mr. Buchanan. They will signally fail. Democrats are made of sterner stuff. They vote, not from personal preference, but with an eye single to the good of their country. Hence, they will not go back forty years to inquire what Mr. Buchanan may have said of some particular man or set of men, but will ask—Is he sound upon the issues *now* before the country? Can he be relied on to guard the constitution, and administer the Government in a way to secure the rights and promote the prosperity of all? These questions can be satisfactorally answered, not only by the record of Mr. Buchanan, but by his unequivocal acceptance of the nomination "with the platform annexed."

We have been led to these remarks by seeing an article in a Know Nothing paper which virtually charges the Democratic party with being no better than *sheep thieves!*—The article was not written forty years ago, either. The "Republican & Discipline," of June 20, published at Atlanta, Georgia, says:

"The democracy have at least brought out a man for the Presidency who has a record, which we shall give to our readers during the campaign, simply for the *fun* of the thing, not having the least hope of drawing off any of the hard shell Democracy from their candidate, for our experience has taught us the truth of what Carlisle said, "the *dirtier* you prove their leader to be, the closer they stick to him." If we could convict old Buch of *sheep stealing*, he would be indebted to us at least an office, *for that would secure the entire Democratic vote.*"

What do you think of the above, Democrats? Are *you* so corrupt that you pay a premium for stealing? Do you think more of a man for his being a thief? Remember this dastardly insult, and when a Know Nothing solicits your vote, remind him of the insult offered you by one of the recognized organs of his party, and give him to understand that you have too much self respect to vote for any of the tribe.

Crops.

From every part of this county we have gratifying accounts of the crops. The prospect for an abundant supply of all the necessaries of life, never was better. Wheat, which was principally cut last week, is unusually fine. Corn generally looks well, and the Oat crop is fully an average one. Fruit of every kind abundant. Let us be thankful.

☞ On Monday last, according to appointment, John D. Hyman, Esq., the candidate for elector on the Know Nothing ticket, addressed the people at this place for two and a half hours. He entered into a labored defence of the *three* principles of Know Nothingism, and endeavored to show that the formation of the "American" party was a *necessity;* that the secrecy was justifiable on account of its weakness at the outset, &c. He spent much time in the effort to show that Catholics and Foreigners were dangerous to the liberties of the country;—dealt Mr. Clingman (of course) a blow or two; declared that his party was national, although he admitted, previously, that Mr. Fillmore was nominated by the South, after the Northern delegates had seceded. We fell into a reverie again, and wondered how a party could be national after it had been *cut in two*, according to Mr. Hyman's statement! We suppose *national*, in this case, means strictly Southern, without even a corporal's guard in the North. Mr. Hyman also stated that Mr. Fillmore never appointed an abolitionist to office!—W-h-o-o-p-e-e!! That is a little more than Mr. Fillmore's friends ever claimed for him before. It is well known that *three* members of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet were Free Soilers and in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; and every man appointed to any office of importance by Mr. Fillmore, whose residence was North of Mason and Dixon's line, was a Free Soiler. We assert this upon the faith of the record, and challenge Mr. Hyman to refute it. He admitted that Mr. Fillmore wrote the Erie letter of 1838, as rank an abolition document as ever was penned, but thought his subsequent acts contradicted the sentiments expressed therein. He charged Mr. Buchanan with being an enemy to the South, and based the charge upon some resolutions penned in 1819, and which resolutions Mr. Buchanan has time and again expressly repudiated, and declared he had nothing to do with them. So it appears that our Know Nothing friends claim the right to plead the statute on Mr. Fillmore's letter, written eighteen years ago, but deny Mr. Buchanan the same privilege on some resolutions passed by a public meeting *forty* years ago! and which Mr. B. disclaims all knowledge of!! We suppose Mr. Calhoun will be pretty good authority, and we suppose, too, that not even Mr. Hyman will question *his* devotion to the South. Here is what he said of Mr. Buchanan—"*Mr. Buchanan has habitually indicated, on the dangerous question of slavery, correct feelings*" In addition to this, we all know that he was a warm and powerful advocate of the annexation of Texas, a *slave State;* that while in Congress he uniformly voted with the South, and now stands upon a platform which is all that the most ultra Southern man could ask. Mr. Hyman also repeated the stale and oft-refuted "*ten cent*" slander against Mr. Buchanan.—He did not produce the speech and prove it. Oh no! The speech upon which they pretend to found the charge flatly contradicts it.—Hence, it would not do to introduce that document. We published the speech last week, and invite our readers to turn to it, examine it carefully, and see if there is to be found in it the shadow of an excuse for this slanderous charge. The truth is, the honest working people of the land never had in the Halls of Congress a more zealous and faithful friend and advocate than James Buchanan, and we challenge a comparison of his record with that of any man, living or dead.

Mr. Hyman spoke harshly of the Kansas Nebraska Bill—denounced it as a measure to favor the North at the expense of the South! Circumstances have worked out a curious state of affairs just about now, and have made some strange associations. The Know Nothings in this region denounce the Kansas Bill—so do the Black Republicans. The Know Nothings are savage at the repeal of the Missouri restriction—so are the Black Republicans.—The Know Nothings oppose the Administration of President Pierce for its course on the slavery question—so do the Black Republicans. The Know Nothings are waging a bitter war against Mr. Buchanan—so are the Black Republicans. The Know Nothings are, according to John P. Kennedy, supporting Mr. Fillmore to *restore* the Missouri line—and to do the same thing the Black Republicans support Mr. Fremont. The Know Nothings hope to defeat Mr. Buchanan by *dividing* the South—the Black Republicans by *uniting* the North. The purpose of both is the same, to defeat the National Democracy. But the Democracy, aided by National men every where, will put down both factions and save the Union.

Mr. Hyman read from an old copy of the News, what he termed a "beautiful eulogy upon Mr. Fillmore," written by us in 1852. We have never denied, and never shall, that we preferred Mr. Fillmore in 1852. He had shown a willingness to execute the laws, a desire to defend the Constitution, and his Administration generally was sound and conservative, and generally acceptable to the South. But who sacrificed Mr. Fillmore in 1852, and went off after availability, "fuss and feathers?" Why, Mr. Hyman and the leaders of the Whig party. They sacrificed Mr. Fillmore, against our earnest protest, and now, when unable to do better, they fall back upon Mr. Fillmore, and call on us to take him now, because we were willing to take him at one time. Did it never strike Mr. Hyman that Mr. Fillmore is now a different man, and surrounded by different associations?—He was then a Whig, standing upon the Whig platform, and pledged to carry out a certain line of policy in the administration of the Government. How does he stand now? He is a member of a secret oath bound society, sworn to obey the will of the Grand Council—stands upon a platform that is disgusting to every Southern man, that makes no pledges to the South, and that contains not one indication of the administrative policy of the government. Is he the man he was four years ago? Does he stand now where he did then? No man can pretend that he does.

After Mr. Hyman had concluded, David Coleman, Esq., stated that he had intended replying to him, but the smallness of the crowd, and the lateness of the hour, almost deterred him from trespassing upon the time and patience of the people. At the request of some of his friends, however, he proceeded to make a brief reply, and in a spirited and pointed speech he stripped the sophistry from the arguments of Mr. H., and passing rapidly from point to point, he showed conclusively that the Know Nothing party was purely sectional, running two sets of candidates, one set in the North and one in the South; that there is no earthly chance for the election of Mr. Fillmore, the contest being between Mr. Buchanan and Fremont—that all the outcry about Catholics and Foreigners, was sheer humbuggery, intended only to deceive the people; that the charges against Mr. Buchanan were not only untrue, but in view of his whole record, were absolutely ridiculous. It was much regretted that Mr. Coleman had not an equal division of time with Mr. Hyman, that he might have gone more fully into the discussion of the points at issue.—But his speech, though short and hurried, was *telling*, as all his public efforts are, and we are satisfied that Mr. H. made nothing for his party on this occasion. Coleman is a strong man, and with half a chance is too much in debate for the strongest men of the opposition.

Sad Accident.

A negro man, the property of Mr. Thomas Goodlake, of this place, was thrown from a wagon on Tuesday evening the 1st inst., and almost instantly killed.

The Fourth.

The ever memorable Fourth of July, the birth day of American Independence, was celebrated in an appropriate manner by the temperance associations of this town. The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. James L. Henry, and an address delivered by Dr. Williams.

Street Fight.

On Saturday 28th ult., a street fight occurred in Charlotte between Messrs. Edward H. Moss and John Sloan, in which the former, who was the attacking party, received a dangerous bullet hole in the leg. Mr. Sloan gave security for his appearance at Court.

The Wheat Crop in Ohio.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says:

In a journey of 150 miles in the State of Ohio we did not see a field of really bad wheat, and in most places the straw stood as close as it well could, and was very finely headed. The high price for this staple for the last two years induced many farmers to put lands in wheat not heretofore devoted to that purpose. There is now more acres growing than there were last year, with a prospect of a better grain.

☞ Up in the mountain region of Georgia there is, from all accounts, a perfect stampede from "Samuel." They seem determined to rally with the friends of the old Democracy, and abandon all the mummeries of the past. The Dalton *Expositor*, of the 19th inst., says: "Such a stampede we have never before witnessed, and, but for a little excusable disappointment at being deprived the pleasure of winning a few laurels for our modest brow, we would be disposed to exult over the absence of opposition."—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Gov. Bragg and Gilmer.

From all the accounts we can gether from the Gubernatorial canvass, Gilmer must by this time be sorry that he ever permitted himself to enter the field, as a Know Nothing, against Gov. Bragg. Gilmer once had some reputation as a Whig, but his abandonment of his party and his joining the dark-lanternites as their leader, has sunk him so low that the prospect now is that his support is almost entirely confined to the secretly sworn followers of the detestible "Sam," while the whole Democracy joined by thousands of patriotic old line whigs are enthusiastic in support of our able and talented Governor Bragg. The indications now are that Bragg's majority will fall little, if any, below twenty thousand! Let every true patriot, therefore, who detests the dark lantern order, aid in giving Gov. Bragg such a majority as will bury Know Nothingism so deep as to be beyond the sound of the last trumpet.—*Cleaveland Times.*

The Crops.—We are pleased to hear from various sources, in and out of the District, that wheat has done well. Not only is the yield over that of last year, but the grain is heavier, and turns out better flour. Many estimate the increase at one fourth—others higher—though this is to be attributed rather to the greater breadth of land planted than to enhanced productiveness.

Under the influence of the genial seasons that commenced on Wednesday last corn presents an appearance of great luxuriance, and planters in this, as in other departments of their labors, have promise of ample reward. *Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan.*

A gentleman of New York was driving his $2500 horse into town, when the animal faltered and fell dead. While standing over the deceased, the gentleman had his watch stolen and his pocket picked of $385.

What His Neighbors Say of Him.

It is no matter of trifling consideration and importance that those who know a man best should eulogize him most. More especially is praise to be valued when it is extorted from a political opponent. The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express*, a Know Nothing Republican paper, published in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Buchanan's residence, is compelled to bear testimony to his unbending integrity and blameless life. After a few introductory remarks the editor proceeds and says:

We know the man as one of our most respected fellow-citizens; a gentleman of unblemished personal integrity, and unusually agreeable manners in his intercourse with all classes. We know him as the friend of the poor, as a perpetual benefactor of the poor widows of this city, who, when the piercing blasts of each successive winter brought shrieks of cold and hunger, and want, in the frail tenements of poverty, could apply to the "Buchahan Relief Donation" for their annual supply of wood, and sitting down with their orphaned children in the cheerful warmth of a blazing fire, lift their hearts in silent gratitude to God, and teach their little ones to bless the name of James Buchanan. As a citizen, a neighbor, a friend, in a word, as simply James Buchanan, we yield to no man in the measure of our respect and esteem, and were he still before us as *simply* James Buchanan, as he was a few years ago, and when he and we occupied the same broad Jeffersonian republican platform, when at least one of the editors of this paper voted with him year after year the same Democratic ticket, then ours would be the more pleasing duty of supporting instead of opposing the election of our esteemed fellow-citizen and neighbor to the highest office in the gift of the American people, and the highest position of political distinction in the world.

☞ We learn that a very brutal murder was committed upon the body of Mrs. Nancy Johnson, by her husband, Wm. Johnson, near Board Tree, in Cherokee county, Ga., on the 21st inst. Both were quite old—not less than seventy or eighty years of age.—*Rum.*

☞ It is said to be the prevailing opinion in France that its Government should take no other part in the English difficulty with the United States than that of offering its friendly mediation. The idea is scouted that, in the the event of war between the two countries, France should in any more active way lend her support to Great Britain. The French Emperor, it is alledged, has been heard to declare that there is no possibility of such a contest at present; but he has nevertheless, given orders that a frigate of war should be despatched to the Central American coast, to be kept there *en surveillance.*

☞ During the first week in May, the deaths in London amounted to 1152.

☞ It is said that during the first few days of June the inhabitants of Vienna were almost broiled alive. The thermometer was 104 deg. in the shade.

☞ Twelve hundred tribes, it is said, now acknowledge the French authority in Algeria.

☞ Senator Sumner has written a letter endorsing the nomination of Fremont and Dayton.

☞ The Cherokee *Georgian*, formerly a Know Nothing paper, has declared itself in favor of Buchanan and Breckenridge.

☞ The Edensburg *Sentinel* states that Michael Dan Magehan, Esq., the great leader of the old Whig party in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, boldly proclaimed himself in favor of James Buchanan, at the ratification meeting held in Edensburg on the 10th June.

☞ The Norfolk (Va.) *Herald*, heretofore a leading Know Nothing paper, has come out from that organization, and run up the name of James Buchanan for President.

☞ We heard, not many days ago, says the Huntsville *Democrat*, of a Know Nothing, not a thousand miles from Huntsville, who was willing to bet that Buchanan and Breckenridge would not carry *all* the States in the Union.

☞ The know-nothings of Richmond and Robeson, have nominated Gen. Dockery to represent that District in the next State Senate. The General has hugged know-nothingism as a last means of obtaining promotion.

☞ The Hon. Asbury Hull, says the Athens *Banner*, well known throughout the State and country as a prominent and leading Old Line Whig, has publicly announced his intention of supporting the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Buchanan.

At the ratification meeting in Washington on Wednesday, after other speakers:

Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, next addressed the meeting. He pledged James Buchanan to sustain the rights of every section of the Union. Within the last six days he had himself heard the illustrious candidate for the Presidency declare that if elected *it should be his aim to crush out Abolitionism.* [Cheers] In conclusion, he pledged Mississippi to roll up a majority of not less than 10,000 votes for the Democratic candidates. [Applause.]

Who was the first whistler, and what tune did he whistle? The wind, he whistled "over the hills and far away."

The Free-soil Appointments of Fillmore--Letter from Hon. Samuel A. Smith.

The following letter from Hon. S. A. Smith to Hon. H. M. Shaw should be widely circulated and carefully read. The statements made by Mr. Smith in this letter have not been hurriedly or inconsiderately grouped together, but are the result of careful, patient, and impartial investigation. The letter was written, not with a view of securing any unworthy personal or political ends, but in order that the people of the South might see that when Mr. Fillmore is claimed as a sound national man, the opponent of sectionalism, and therefore ready at all times to discharge his constitutional obligations faithfully and zealously, the claim is as unsubstantial as it is utterly worthless:

Washington, June 7, 1856.

Dear Sir: I received your letter some time since, and was at the time investigating the subject to which you refer. In Tennessee, as well as North Carolina, one of the principal charges against the present democratic administration is "the appointment of free-soilers to office;" and this charge is made by the present supporters of Mr. Fillmore for President of the United States. This charge against President Pierce, though unfounded, yet coming from the source it does, has led me to examine carefully the political, or rather *sectional*, views of the appointees of Mr. Fillmore during his presidential term.

This has been a work of no little labor, and has required some time, which accounts for the delay in answering your letter.

Upon this investigation I find the following facts:

1st. Every man appointed to any important office by Mr. Fillmore while President, whose residence was north of Mason and Dixon's line, *including three members of his cabinet*, was a free soiler, and in favor of the "Wilmot proviso."

2d. One of the leading members of his cabinet, the Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, was a prominent *abolitionist.*

3d. Every one of the appointees before referred to, who had taken any public position on the slavery question, was known, *at the time of his appointment*, to be in favor of the prohibition of slavery in the Territories.

4th. Most of those from the same section retained in office by Mr. Fillmore, who had previously been appointed by President Taylor, were free-soilers or Wilmot provisoists.

5th. President Pierce has appointed *no man* to office since he was inaugurated who in the canvass of 1852, and at the time of his appointment, was not believed by him to stand on the national democratic platform of 1852, which expressly *denies to Congress* the power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States *or Territories.*

6th. The difference, therefore, in this respect, between the two Presidents, is this: that while Gen. Pierce may have appointed *some* free-soilers to office without a knowledge of the fact that they were such at the time, Mr. Fillmore's appointees in the northern States were *all* free soilers, and known to be such at the time of their appointment.

I have made this examination and comparison with no view to injure Mr. Fillmore, because I think the subject of appointments to office and the distribution of executive patronage small matters when compared with the great principles now at issue between the various parties of this country. I shall do Mr. Fillmore full justice in the coming canvass for his conduct while President, and shall not deny to him the credit of executing faithfully the laws of the country. I have taken the time to make this investigation to show the ignorance, the inconsistency, or the insincerity of his supporters in the southern States, whose principal objection to the present administration is the unfounded charge of "the appointment of free-soilers to office."

Excuse the briefness of this letter.

Yours, truly, S. A. SMITH.

Hon. H. M. Shaw.

To the Freemen of Henderson County.

The undersigned, living in different sections of the county, having been chosen by Capt. J. J. Greer, Robert Thomas, Frank Johnson, and James N. McMinn, Anti-Know-Nothing Candidates for Sheriff of Henderson County, a committee to consider their respective claims to the support of our party, organized by calling M. B. Lance, Esq. to the chair, and appointing H. E. Lain, Secretary.

The candidates each addressed the committee, pledging themselves to abide their decision, and support the candidate selected; after which they withdrew; when the committee, after consultation, came to the conclusion that Capt. J. J. Greer was the most available man. The candidates were then called in and the action of the committee made known to them, when the other three acquiesced in the selection and pledged themselves to support Capt Greer, and the undersigned will unanimously do the same.

For the information of our friends elsewhere, we will state that we expect to support the Democratic candidates from President to Sheriff, and we respectfully ask and confidently expect the co-operation of our friends throughout the county.

Noah Henry,	M. B. Lance,
Julius L. Killian,	Robt. Whitmire,
George Killian,	Wm. Aiken,
L. G. Treadaway,	L. P. Galloway,
J. R. Baldwin,	H. Griffin,
Alexander Shipman,	Jas. Sentell,
Jacob Shipman,	James Stepp,
A. J. Loftis,	William Owens,
James Drake,	R. P. Kilpatrick,
Wm. Duckworth,	Wm. Anderson,
Nelson Isreal,	H. E. Lain,
S. Cunningham,	W. E. Lance,
David Lyda,	T. M. Lance,
Jas. Crawford,	L. Fullum.

Hendersonville, June 24, 1856.

Burning of a United States military asylum in Kentucky.—We have private information (says the Lynchburg Virginian) to the effect that the United States Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, was burnt down last Sunday. This is one of the asylums the site of which was selected by General Scott, in 1852, under a special commission of the government. The cost was $100,000. The fire was communicated accidentally.

Parallels---Historical and Political.

Every American who has read the history of his country has heard of those *secret societies* of federalists during the last war with Great Britain, who in the *darkness of night*, when unsuspecting patriots were locked in the embrace of sleep, hung out blue lights upon the coast of New England, to conduct the British enemy to the sure destruction of our unprotected towns, and the murder of unsuspecting Americans. Every one familiar with the history of this country has also a distinct recollection of the *secret meeting* of those same blue-light federalists, held at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1814, and has an instinctive horror for the treason there concocted against his country and for the traitors then assembled.

That convention, among its other infamous doings, passed the following resolutions:

Resolutions of the Hartford Convention.

The convention assembled at Hartford on the 15th December, 1814. On the next day it was

Resolved, That the most inviolable secrecy shall be observed by each member of this convention, including the secretary, as to all propositions, debates, and proceedings thereof, until this injunction shall be suspended or altered.

On the 24th of December, 1814, the committee appointed to prepare and report a general project of such measures as may be proper for the convention to adopt, reported among other things—

1. That it was expedient to recommend to the legislatures of the States the adoption of the most effectual and decisive measures to protect the militia of the States from the usurpations contained in these proceedings. [The proceedings of Congress and the Executive in relation to the militia and to the war.]

2. That it was expedient also to prepare a statement exhibiting the necessity which the improvidence and inability of the general government have imposed upon the States of providing for their own defence, and the improbability of their discharging this duty, and at the same time fulfilling the requisitions of the general government, and also to recommend to the legislatures of the several States to make provisions, for mutual defence, and to make an earnest application to the government of the United States, with a view to some arrangement whereby the States may be enabled to retain a portion of the taxes levied by Congress for the purpose of self-defence, and for the reimbursement of expenses already incurred on account of the United States.

3. That it is expedient to recommend to the several State legislatures certain amendments to the constitution, viz;

"That the power to declare or make war by the Congress of the United States be restricted.

"That it is expedient to attempt to make provisions for restraining Congress in the exercise of an unlimited power to make new States and admit them into the Union.

"That an amendment be proposed respecting slave representation and slave taxation."

Resolved, That the easy admission of naturalized foreigners to places of trust, honor, or profit, operating as an inducement to the malcontent subjects of the Old World to come to the States in quest of executive patronage, and to repay it by an abject devotion to executive measures.

Another amendment, subordinate in importance, but still in a high degree expedient, relates to the exclusion of foreigners hereafter arriving in the United States from the capacity of holding offices of trust, honor, or profit.

"That the stock of population already in these States is amply sufficient to render this nation in due time sufficiently great and powerful, is not a controvertible question.—Nor will it be seriously pretended that the national deficiency in wisdom, arts, science, arms, or virtue need to be replenished from foreign countries. Still, it is agreed that a liberal policy should offer the rights of hospitality, and the choice of settlement, to those who are disposed to visit the country. But why admit to a participation in the government aliens who were no parties to the compact—who were ignorant of the nature of our institutions, and have no stake in the welfare of the country but what is recent and transitory? It is surely a privilege sufficient to admit them, after due probation, to become citizens for all but political purposes. To extend it beyond these limits is to encourage foreigners to these States as candidates for preferment. The convention forbear to express their opinion upon the inauspicious effects which have already resulted to the honor and peace of this nation from this misplaced and indiscriminate liberty.

"*Resolved*, That no person who shall hereafter be naturalized shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States."

If there be any, as we doubt not there are, members of the know-nothing, or, as they are pleased to call themselves, the American party, who really suppose that it had sprung from the ruins of the whig and democratic parties, we advise them to paste the foregoing resolutions in their hats, and to read them at every leisure occasion, and then to repeat to themselves the following oath, which they ought to remember, and they cannot fail to understand what party parallels the Hartford conventionists:

THE OATH.

"You, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of ALMIGHTY GOD and these witnesses, your hand resting on the HOLY BIBLE *and* CROSS, and your left hand raised towards HEAVEN in *token of your sincerity*, do solemnly promise and swear that you will not *make known* to any person or persons any of the *signs, secrets, mysteries*, or OBJECTS of this organization," etc.

"You furthermore promise and swear that you will not vote or give your influence for any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American-born citizen in favor of Americans ruling America," etc.

☞ They have in London an exhibition of American flowers, which attracts much attention.

Life in New Orleans.

All accounts from New Orleans represent society there in a most alarming and deplorable condition. Every week, or oftener, some outrageous murders or assassinations of respectable citizens, are recorded. The principal cause of this state of things is attributed to the ill-feeling engendered between the natives and foreigners—growing out of the know nothing movement. The New Orleans Courier has an account of the meeting in that city last week of about 300 French and other citizens of foreign birth, to take into consideration measures for their own safety, with reference to violence which had been or may be perpetrated upon them. The Courier says:

"A member of the meeting then referred to the killing of a Frenchman named Girard, some days since, at a coffee house, and stated that he was killed, not in consequence of any political question, as it was before the election, but because he was a foreigner! The speaker said the police had not arrested the murderer; that the police is either bad or inefficient; that the lives of foreigners are placed in great peril, and that some measures are necessary to secure to foreigners that protection which they now want. The remarks of the speaker were received with acclamation. The meeting declared its members were willing to leave to Americans the management of their own affairs, and only asked for themselves security and protection. It was decided to present an address to the government at Washington, asking aid and protection for the foreigners, residents of this city, and another to the French government."

The Mayor of New Orleans, Gen. Lewis, states that numerous citizens applied to him for the privilege of carrying arms. He told them they might carry them openly, and thousands now carry them in this way.—The True Delta says there is not one man in ten in the city who does not carry about his person deadly weapons—and defends the practice, for the reason that "all law and order are at an end, and bullies and stereotyped assassins walk the streets unmolested, and it behooves every man whose life is worth anything to himself or his family to be in a position to defend himself."

The last New Orleans papers contain the particulars of two fatal affairs that took place there Saturday night week, which do not appear to have any connection with party feeling. The chief actor in the first was Michael Higgins, clerk in a large cotton house, who went home drunk, and called his wife, who was in bed, for a drink of water. She replied there was water in a pitcher on the table; he told her to get it for him immediately, or he would shoot her; upon this she was so frightened that she ran out upon the gallery of the house, pushed the door to after her, and stood against it in a stooping position, watching for him; and thereupon he placed the muzzle of a double barreled shot gun, loaded with squirrel shot, against it, and fired through the door, lodging one of the charges in her abdomen, and causing a wound of which she died in about six hours.

The other was Ed. Wisely, who had a difficulty with Captain Jos. Gibson, and on Saturday night intercepted him on his way home with his wife. He immediately sprang at the Captain with a bowie knife, and wounded him severely in his right arm, just below the shoulder. With a second thrust he cut him in his left arm. Mrs. Gibson then ran between her husband and the assassin, and received a stab in her addomen, which is expected to result fatally. By this time Captain G. had drawn a knife, and though so severely wounded, he plunged it with fatal force into the assassin's heart, and he died there without a struggle.

BEGINNING THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The newspapers are beginning to take the popular vote in public assemblies upon the Presidential question, and we expect soon to see the "voice of the people" chronicled by every steamboat and railroad train. This mode of forestalling the legal public sentiment of the country, as expressed by the ballot-box, was much in vogue in former Presidential contests. In the Jackson and Adams campaign, there was scarcely any public assemblage, that the vote was not taken, or pretended to be taken and officially published in the newspapers; and what is a little remarkable, it was almost always in favor of Adams, though the real public sentiment of the country, legitimately expressed told a different story. Some very strange means were resorted to, in order to get the advantage of this kind of popular endorsement, but the best "dodge" we remember is that adopted by the captain of a canal boat. He was bringing a large number of Passengers down the Pennsylvania Canal, and had been considerably irritated by the publications in the Whig papers, showing that the travelling public were all for Adams. Watching a favorable opportunity, while nearing a bridge, and while his passengers were on deck discussing politics, he called out, to "All in favor of Jackson will stoop their heads." Every man ducked, of course, to avoid coming in collision with the bridge, and the captain triumphantly raised his head crying, "unanimous for Jackson," and so it was reported in the Democratic paper of the next village. This was considered the best political "dodge" of the campaign.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

A caucus of Democratic Senators was held yesterday upon Kansas affairs, when it was unanimously determined to support a bill, to be introduced by Judge Douglas to-morrow, substantially the measure alluded to by Mr. Toombs some days ago, for the admission of Kansas. The bill provides that a census shall be taken in Kansas, and if it appears there is a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to elect one member of Congress, that a convention is to be then called of the people of the Territory, who will present a Constitution to Congress, and thereupon be admited as a State. This will take the wind out of the sails of the nigger worshippers in the House, as it is believed such a bill will be accepted by a majority of that body as a proper solution of the difficulty. On the other hand, it will be violently opposed from the outset by the Abolitionists, on the plea that large numbers of free State men have been driven from the Territory by the border ruffians.

"Mr. Buchanan has habitually indicated on the dangerous question of slavery, correct feelings.—*John C. Calhoun.*

Very Hot Weather.

BOSTON, June 29.

The thermometer to-day ranged from 90 deg. to 100 deg. in the shade. There was a heavy thunder storm at Portland to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

The thermometer here to-day stood 98 deg. in the shade, and 96 deg. in the steeple of the State House, an elevation of one hundred feet.

BALTIMORE, June 29.

Thermometer 95 deg. to 98 deg.

The total value of the exports of cotton, tobacco, rice and naval stores, articles of slave labor, for the year ending June 30, 1855, amounted to $106,480,077. At the same date of the present year, they amount to about $144,480,077, giving an increase in value of $38,000,000. The New York *Herald* says that the result of Southern labor for a single year, shows the value to the Union of that section of country. In these results, the free States of the North, it is believed, participate to the full extent of 20 per cent., or to the amount of $28,896,004, which, in ten years, would amount to $280,896,004. If to the $44,480,077 slave products for 1856 we add the exports of breadstuffs, timber, staves, &c., from the same part of the Union, and add the $21,000,000 worth of cotton consumed in the United States, with the large supply of sugar from the same region, which in 1850 amounted to $12,878,850, we shall have a grand total of slave products for a single year of not less, probably, than $250,000,000. By the census returns of 1850, it appears there were in the Southern States 74,081 cotton plantations, 2,681 sugar plantations, 551 rice estates, 15,745 tobacco estates, and 837 hemp planters. There were 5,000,000 acres of land devoted to the culture of cotton.

The know nothings of Louisville appear to have taken a sudden fancy for "the sweet German accent," for we notice in the Louisville Courier that the councils of that city have recently elected the proprietor of the *Daily Anzeiger* one of their city printers.

A singular mode of robbery has been detected at Dublin. A man used to send a large press by the Liverpool steamer, headed "this side up." In this press was a compartment in which he hid himself. At night, when all was still, he would get out and rob the warehouses of valuables, and retreating to his hiding place would be safely conveyed with his plunder to his own house.

Some of the Know Nothing papers are claiming Texes. It was only a few days ago that the leading Know Nothing paper in that State consented to hoist the names of Fillmore and Donelson. Texas will go Democratic by twenty thousand majority at the least calculation. Some of our best posted Texas exchanges don't think Fillmore will get more than five thousand out of sixty thousand votes in the State.—*Western Exchange.*

Her First Love.

Some love-stricken damsel pours out the following touching strains:

Like the day dawn to the night,
When the sun is newly risen,
Was my heart's first wild delight
When he *asked me to be his'n!*
And I his'ned!

Never slave from out the mine,
Never captive from his prison
Had a joy like that divine,
When he *asked me to be his'n!*
And I his'ned!

Then my face with smiles was set,
Now 'tis wrinkled, old and wizen,
But I never shall forget
How he *asked me to be his'n!*
And I his'ned!

DIED,

In this county, on the 17th ultimo, MRS. NANCY GILLESPIE, wife of Adolphus Gillespie, and daughter of James Swaim, aged about 21 years. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in great peace.

MRS. ELIZABETH R. WELLS, relict of John Wells, sen., of Buncombe county, died at the residence of her son, John R. Wells, on Turkey Creek, June 25, 1856. The deceased was born September, 1772, and at her death was in her 84th year. She was, for several years previous to her death, a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and when the grim monster came she found herself prepared so that he was a welcome messenger, to summon her away to a better clime.

The deceased has left a large circle of relatives and many friends and acquaintances behind her on the shores of time. May they all prepare to meet her in heaven.—COM.

On the 29th ultimo, JOHN THOMAS, aged 9 months and 15 days, son of W. T. and Emily E. Dickenson, of this place.

On the 4th instant, JAMES M., aged 8 months, son of Jesse S. and Margaret I. Smith, of this place.

"I take these little lambs," said He,
"And lay them in my breast;
In me they shall protection find,
In me be ever blest."

SELLING OFF
AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10, 1856.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

MR. ATKIN—Please say through your paper that I am no longer a member of the K. Nothing or American party.

LORENZO CREASMAN.

Buncombe county, June, 1856.

☞ We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel*, its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness*, being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity, its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Notice.

IT being suggested that in consequence of the election coming on Thursday of the first week of the Term of the Supreme Court at Morganton, the gentlemen of the Bar and others cannot attend during that week without inconvenience;—their Honors direct notice to be given that under the discretion confided to them by the Statute they will not enter upon the examination of applicants for license, or call the cases for argument until Monday of the second week, the 11th day of August.

JAMES R. DODGE, Clerk.

July 10, 1856. 8t.

LIST

OF Letters remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 30th of June, 1856:

Allison Mrs Eliza	Ledford C W
Atkinson Rt Rev Bishop	Lewis Miss Mary Ann
	Metts Thomas
Banner Wm D	Moody William
Ball Dr A W	Moore Rev W T
Bell R M	Morgan Stephen
Bell Miss Catharine	Mull Miss Margaret
Benson Alexander	Northrop Saml
Barnett Joseph	Patton A J
Brown Joseph	Patty Rev R W
Brown William H	Penland Henry
Brown Mrs Ann M	Perdew Thos
Cook Walter B	Peterson Mrs Amanda
Cole E R	Pinner Ransom
Cordell David	Phillips Joseph P
Cotten Mrs Harriet	Prior B R
Drake J H	Reeves John
Davis & Hollingsworth	Robertson John
Eakin R E	Scott Miss Sarah Ann
Elliott Henry	Sharrard Geo W
Ferguson John	Shelley R D
Fox Hamilton	Sluger Mrs Daniel
Ford J M J T	Smith David
Gentet Joseph	Smith William
Gillespie Thos	Suane Stephen
Goodwin John H	Sutton Samuel
Graham S K	Waggoner Wm
Hawkins Frederick	Ward J
Herren William 2	Weaver J T
Holly Gaston	Wells J W
Homey Philip	Williford Mrs J B
Hunter Miss M M 2	Williamson Rev J W
Jenkins Mrs Martha	Wilson John N
Jones Russell	Whitaker Wm
Jones Standifer	Woodson Silas
Killian W W	Womick Wm

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

Asheville, July 10, 1853.

$400 REWARD.

SOME three years since my negro man,

Amos,

absconded, since which time I have been unable to get hold of him. He is about 5 feet 7 to 10 inches high, about twenty eight years old, nearly white, his face freckled, hair inclined to curl at the bottom of his head, eyes hazle or blue. He is a good HARNESS maker, somewhat dissipated in his habits, can read, write and cypher a little, and is no doubt passing himself for a white man.

Amos was raised by Mr. Lewis Dickey, of Spartanburg District, and his wife belongs to Dr. Bivings of Spartanburg. The last certain information I had of him he was in Kanawha county, Va. I believe he is in Western North Carolina or Western Virginia.

I will give Four Hundred Dollars for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg, Abbeville Dist., S. C., June 5, 1856.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

Rail Road Instalment.

IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent, heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.

June 26, 1856. 5t

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

4000 Bushels of Corn,

For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Gower & David has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All the Stock, debts and other assets of the firm have been sold and transferred to Mr. JOSEPH A. DAVID, who will continue the business at the same Stand, and who is authorized to sign the name of the said firm in closing its affairs. All demands, for or against the same, will be settled by him.

THOMAS C. GOWER,
DAVIS N. GOWER,
JOSEPH A. DAVID.

Greenville, S. C., June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c.

J. M. CARLISLE.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at

ASTON'S.

"Bonnets of Blue"
STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GOOD THINGS,
And Plenty of Them!

THE subscriber has, at his Grocery Store, in the south end of Asheville, a great many things calculated to promote the comfort of his fellow-citizens, and which are offered for sale at low prices.

Among the desirable things on hand, he has Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Soda Biscuit, Cakes, Cheese, Sardines, Fish, Pickles of excellent quality and in great variety, Preserved Pears, Peaches, Apricotts, and Prunes; Candies, Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, and Nuts of every kind; Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Blacking, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Domestics, Fire Crackers, Lucifer Matches, and a hundred other notions, too tedious to be enumerated.

He is also anxious to close up his outstanding business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and settle up, before the 15th of July, as money he must have, to meet his own engagements.

T. C. WINGATE.

June 29, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!
New Spring and Summer
GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

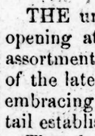
They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower**, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.



I desire to sell my **FARM**, on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing

300 ACRES.

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the ballance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.

On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

ORCHARD,

Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early Fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.

MOSES SMITH.

June 12th, 1856.

Important
FACTS
Which Interest
EVERY PERSON
In Western
N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods;

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture:

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.

Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

REEMS' CREEK
SONS OF TEMPERANCE
HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females:

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

THE LAST
WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Molasses,

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.

june 5.

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Can be had at this Office.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

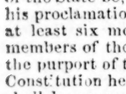
In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes;)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;
And many others, too numerous to mention, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $80! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $8.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry *and Perfumery*, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.